

## THE HERALD.

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

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DISFRANCHISEMENT.

The Liberal organ admits the superiority of the Mormons in general as citizens over the average of members of its own party; but it urges that in certain other duties of citizens that may possibly arise in the future, the duty of bearing arms and going to battle, for example, the Mormons would be inferior to the non-Mormons in this imagined case, and should therefore be disfranchised.

Now, we know of no rule of reasoning by which it can be inferred that men who are the best citizens in all the ordinary requirements of citizenship, will suddenly become the worst citizens in the extraordinary ones: that a servant who is faithful in small things will not in the heavier responsibilities be more trustworthy; that those who are unfaithful in their lesser duties, will dispute this theory of the Liberal organ at every step. The organ states its argument in these words:

THE HERALD continually harps upon the injustice of seeking to disfranchise people who are, in the general acceptance of the term, good people, while giving the ballot to men of doubtful character. Of course the whole field has been gone over a hundred times, and can be explained in a few words. If a war were to break out between this country and any other, and there should be a call for volunteers, a great many of these men whom THE HERALD says are bad men, would spring to arms, and gladly offer their lives for their country. At the same time if a notice should be served on these people, whom THE HERALD says are good people, a notice from the head of the church, that he did not approve of the war, and did not wish any of his people to join the army, it would be a command and not one would join.

1.—THE HERALD does not harp upon the injustice of seeking to disfranchise good people. It is the common sense of mankind, the universal idea of justice, the constitution of our country, and the declaration of all great statesmen without dissent on that subject, that declare all men are free and equal, that the supposed thoughts of a man are not sufficient ground for punishing him, and that people can be punished for their actions only. The quarrel of the advocates of disfranchisement and other punishment for belief only, is not properly with THE HERALD but with the sages and philosophers of all ages and with the grandest result of the civilization of our own age—that the political equality of men is not affected by their supposed opinions.

2.—It is not THE HERALD, but the Gentle court records that denigrate the Mormons as "good people" and the non-Mormons as "bad people." We have made no such assertion; but the court records show a large majority of the element furnishes a large majority of the criminals. And we urge this simply to offset the Liberal charge that all Mormons are bad because a few of them have violated a certain law.

3.—"If a war were to break out, etc." Well, a war did break out just at the time the Mormons were driven from their homes in Nauvoo. Many of the people felt bitter toward the government, which had neglected to protect them from the armed ruffians who had burned their houses and murdered their relatives. Nevertheless, when a call was made upon them for five hundred able-bodied men for the Mexican war, they were furnished with promptness, performed one of the longest and severest infantry marches known to history, took possession of this western country in the name of the United States and discovered the first gold in California, thus throwing that great region open to settlement. The terrible experience of that journey over the deserts of America, left nearly every member of the Mormon battalion disabled, in one way or another, for life. A few of them still survive, most of them rest in the earth, enduring examples of "Mormon traitors to their country."

4.—"If a notice should be served," etc., not that such a notice ever was served or is ever likely to be served, but "if." We could make the same charge against the Liberal ring and with just as good reason, but it is unnecessary to argue about an imaginary and totally improbable supposition.

A little further on the Liberal organ declares that no Mormon served the country in the time of the civil war. We commend to this reckless provocator a few paragraphs of history. In the spring of 1862, the Indians were troublesome on the overland mail route, and stopped the mails. They destroyed nearly every mail station between Fort Bridger and North Platte, they burned the coaches and mail bags, ran off the stock, and killed the drivers. Acting Governor FULTON and others telegraphed to Secretary STANTON about the matter; and three days later, ex-Governor BISHOP Young sent a telegram to the Utah Delegate at Washington, saying "the militia of Utah are ready and able, as they have ever been, to take care of all the Indians, and are able and willing to protect the mail line if called upon to do so."

A few days later, the following order was received from Washington: WASHINGTON, April 25, 1863. Mr. Brigham Young, Salt Lake City: By express direction of the President of the United States, you are authorized to raise, arm and equip one company of cavalry for ninety days' service.

This company will be organized as follows: One captain, one first lieutenant, one second lieutenant, one first sergeant, one quartermaster sergeant, four sergeants, one quartermaster, two musketeers, two farriers, one saddler, one wagoner, and fifty-six to seventy-two privates.

Then follows the special instruction as to the destination and service of the company. The order is signed by L. THOMAS, Adjutant-General.

The company under Col. R. T. BURTON performed thirty days' service, clearing the

mail route of Indians and gathering up the lost mail bags without the loss of a man or animal, and were mustered out of service by Governor FULTON.

At different times also the Mormons furnished other companies for Indian fighting, under government direction, never having refused any service the government asked of them.

But the Liberal organ claims that though the Mormons now are, as a class, the best citizens in Utah, and though they have always in the past shouldered their muskets at the request of the government, yet the time may come, if their leaders so command them, that they will not be good citizens; and this pretended supposition in the maudlin mind of a Tribune scribe, is given as the final reason, "the test," the ultimate proof that the Mormons should be disfranchised forthwith, in order that the Liberal ring may revel in the luxury of taxing the Mormons and spending their means of subsistence. Some day the people of this nation will see through the "patriotism" of the Liberal ring.

If the city council owns the city and all that is in it, why are not the tide deeds executed and placed on record? The council is neglecting its opportunity.

## POLITICAL ASSESSMENTS.

It is published and not denied that the Republican state committee of Indiana, General Harrison's state, has assessed the party nominee for treasurer \$3,500; the candidate for auditor \$3,000 and all the other nominees on the ticket proportionate amounts, a certain percentage of the salary being levied in each instance. Of course somebody must pay the campaign expenses, and it is proper enough for the men who get the offices and draw the salaries to contribute to the election fund; but it is suggested that they will never get honest elections and the right men will never get the offices so long as the Indiana method is pursued. The candidate first buys the nomination, which is in itself corruption, and then he buys his election, which is worse corruption. In other words, the offices are bought and sold, and so long as this is the case there will be dishonesty in the administration. If a man bids and pays \$3,500 for the treasurer nomination, he expects to make double or treble that sum out of the office, and he will succeed, his party standing by him in his crooked manipulation.

We don't believe a government can prosper which puts its offices at auction, offering them to the highest bidder. We don't believe a party will thrive which sells nominations to those who will pay the most. It may succeed for a while, but in time the people will conclude that the practice is neither more nor less than corruption, and will repudiate and punish the party which indulges in it.

The brazenness with which the Indiana Republicans are collecting money for election purposes is disgusting the decent people of the state, and a Democratic victory is confidently expected.

## AN OBJECT LESSON.

The veteran Dr. GEORGE L. MILLER, for so many years the talented editor of the Omaha Herald, has been out of the newspaper business for a long time, but he has not lost his shrewdness nor has he forgotten how to turn a point cleverly. He is also as true to the interests of his party and the people as when he was doing yeoman service with his pen for the cause of Democracy and the overtaxed masses. The other day Dr. MILLER walked into the World-Herald office with two cards of pearl buttons in his hand, fresh from the dry goods house where he had obtained them. Said the doctor: "Here is an illustration of the working of the McKinley bill, and it is one that is enough to excite the indignation of any disinterested citizen. Here are two kinds of buttons. One kind is the poor man's buttons; they sell now for five cents a dozen. The other kind is the rich man's buttons; they now sell for fifteen cents a dozen. The poor man's wife buys the cheaper kind and sews them on the clothes which the children wear. The children of the rich man have the more expensive kind. Now, what do you suppose the McKinley bill does?"

"Perhaps it raises the tariff on both kinds," suggested the editor.

"No, sir; it does not," replied the doctor with warmth. "It does not impose a cent of duty on the button of the rich, but it puts on a duty of 150 per cent. on the button of the poor. I can't use language too severe to denounce such a proceeding. It is dangerous. It will double the cost of buttons, which poor people must buy and use. Just think of it. Could anything be more contrary to justice or reason? This is only one instance among a thousand others like it in the McKinley bill. I only speak of it now because I happened to be in the dry goods store this morning when the matter was brought to my attention."

The McKinley bill with which the conference committees of the two houses are now wrestling may be followed from first to last, and it will expose just such discriminations as Dr. MILLER pointed out in the matter of buttons. The duties on articles which the poor must use are uniformly increased, while the tax on those things which go into the economy of the rich man's household is unchanged or reduced. The burden is put upon the poor and taken from the rich, which is the underlying sentiment in all Republican legislation. The Republican is the rich man's party and is true to its master and his interest, never failing to stand by him.

The infamy of this bill becomes more pronounced when it is known that there is no real need in the government for the money which the bill proposes to extort from the people. Under the CLEVELAND administration the functions of the government were discharged with a degree of thoroughness never before witnessed in this generation, and yet there was accumulated in the treasury a vast surplus of money for which no legitimate use could be found. It was so great that at times it formed a disturbing element in the finances of the country. Notwithstanding the demonstrated fact that the revenue of the government is largely in excess of the legitimate requirements, it is proposed to further oppress the tax-burdened poor. The people will come to their senses one of these election days.

REGISTRAR McCALLUM's barkeeper election judge, ALLEN, who found it convenient to leave the city the morning after Chief Justice ZANE instructed the grand jury to investigate his manipulation of the ballots in the Fourth precinct, has turned up in Butte, where he is in the barkeeping branch of his profession. Mr. McCALLUM and the Liberal party have lost a serviceable tool, and it will be difficult to fill his place.

It was a clever piece of work which the officers did when they captured the robber of young Woon the other evening. If more of such clever work were performed Salt Lake's lost reputation would be restored, and the entire community would not be nervous from fear of burglars from sundown till dawn.

WHEN DOES THE NAME OF SODASOFT? It is derived from two Greek words signifying to preserve the youth; and it deserves its title, for there is no preparation which will do this more rapidly, surely, and pleasantly. The consumption of Sodasoft is immense.

a chief distinction between his party and the party opposed to him. Yet he knew that his party was wrong and he knew that many of his constituents suspected, to say the least, the same thing. What was he to do? If he choose the right, he must reject his party. He took a middle course.

On August 1, in the Senate, Mr. PLUM spoke against the bill. He declared that protection had been overdone, that "the whole tendency of civilization is the reduction in the prices of everything which results from human labor, and to claim that the tariff has been the sole or the main factor in the reduction of the prices of manufactured goods is to ignore all the forces of civilization. Just as fast as we get to that point where we may expect that natural competition will do its work and prices will go down to the consumer, the manufacturers come in and say, 'we need more duties,' and up the duties go, whereby the progress of civilization is arrested. I say the people of the United States ought to have their inning some time, and I think that time has come now."

Mr. PLUM insisted that the burden of proof should rest on those who ask protection. "Whoever demands taxes to be levied for his benefit, let him show conclusively that what he wants for his interest is equally for the public interest." He also complained that "the Senate is practically challenged to show that the proposed increases should not be granted." He knew that as the manufacturers had prospered under the present duties, they ought not now to demand an increase. "They are asking for the power of taxation to be exercised in their behalf. They want something, the giving of which to them subtracts from what other people have. Nothing has been offered here to show that what is proposed is either wise or just, and yet every table in all this broad land, humble and proud, is to be taxed additionally to any burden that it has heretofore borne without anything to justify it except simply the statement that these men desire it, and that they are good and enterprising and rich men."

Notwithstanding Mr. PLUM's vigorous protest, the bill was rushed through and brought to a vote. Mr. PLUM voted with his party in favor of the bill; he had not changed in his attitude toward the bill itself, but voted for a bad bill because it had been introduced by a good party. Did the Senator do right or wrong? There were several other Senators in Mr. PLUM's predicament, and they did the same as he did.

THE LIBERAL city council has undertaken the impossible task of trying to convince the people that outrageous taxes the money to be squandered in high official salaries and in the payment of men for political work will make the city rich.

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